But Ireland, in her western isolation, has been made the field for the truculent policy of the Saxon oppressor. Every recognized rule of government has been violated in your regard. The few have anways controlled the in your regard. The tew have always controlled the many. The only plea or justification for church establishments has been invested. Your nation has to boar the expenses of building and maintaining churches and elergy without congregators, beside being plundered of your own noble cathedrals and other temples, now profund to the uses of a sect without a faith. The national revenues to which you contribute bring no benefit to you. All the great establishments of the empire are concentrated in England. There irish taxes are expanded in the docky are s, arsenals, and other wast government workshops.

The Times has recently told its readers that "Ireland is past hope, past ridicule, and past remonstrance," and yet this same journal calculatefully upon Irish votes for the election of its most "valuable practical ally," Gen. Pierce, the man under whose administration British free trade is here to be fully carried out. It knows well that to those votes it owes the tariff of 1846, which now throughout our land deprives Irishmen of the means of employment, and yet it calculates securely upon their blind adherence to party to enable it and its friends to carry out in this country the same system which, to use its own words, made them at home "the hewers of wood and drawers of water to the Saxon," and finally drove them to he separation from parents and friends and from the homes of their youth. Sociag that such has thus far been the case, need we wonder that it regards Irishmen as "past remonstrance" trust, however, that their eyes are now at last beginning to open, and that at the nextelection they will prove to England that if she desires to make Irishmen "better customers than they now are," it must be by improving their condition at home, and not by starving them into emigration. Let them prove to her that every Irishman expelled becomes an advocate of protection to American labor, and she will begin to see that her true policy is to enable them to remain at home. This they can prove by refusing to give their votes to the "valuable practical ally of Britain," and giving them to those consistent advocates of protection, Scott and Graham.

A Question of Law.

We lately published the letter of a correspondent of long standing, writing from Copenhagen, and commenting upon the aspect of politics in the ancient Kingdom of Denmark One topic, however, which just at present excites the warmest interest not only in the capital but in the provinces of that country, our correspondent did not touch upon, and we accordingly proceed to supply his omission.

Some year or two ago the King murried privately a milliner and dressmaker of Capanhagen named Luisa Rasmussen. At the same time she was raised into the ranks of the nobility by the title of the Countess Danner. The lady's earlier reputation had not been morally spotless, but she was as good as her bridegroomwith whom she had been on intimate terms for some time previously. The marriage was intended to be of the sort called morganatic, or left-handed; n. this kind of unions, which are peculiar to royal and noble families of Northern Europe, the wife and children are excluded from the rights belonging to the rank and from the succession of the hesband. The Counters Danner-who is fortythree years old, rather stout, and very plain, but kind-hearted and full of talent,-has never been publicly acknowledged at Copenhagen as the wife of Frederic VII, but he has always spoken of her as such to his intimates. Every body know- the fact of the marriage.

Recently, however, on occasion of a visit made by the Countess to Jutland, she was received with public festivities by magistrates and people, just as if she had been the Queen, and since then it has been whispered abroad that he intends to raise her to that dignity. Hereupon arises a tempest in the public mind, and newspapers and pamphlets grow heated in the discussion. Thirty two of the latter have already appeared at Copenhagen, and the cry is still they come. These publications are of every kind, from the gravest jegal arguments down to the grossest attacks upon the character of the lady, and the most piquant revelations as to her history. And yet so much liberty of the press exists in Denmark at present, that the police have suppressed only one a poem entitled Rasmussine, which describes the tife of the Countess from her childhood among the lowest classes of the people, through her career as a theatrical supernumerary, and a milliner at Paris and Copenhagen, up to her marriage, in a perfectly merciless strain of truth or fiction.

and more probably of both. The more serious pamphlets relate to the legal aspects of the matter, and where lawyers differ on such a point, the controversy is of course interesting. The pivot of the whole dispute is the fact that morganatic marriage, though legally recognized in Germany, is not known to the Danish law; thus on the one hand it is contended that the union is absolutely the same as any other marriage, and the Countess entitled to all the rights and priviteges of the King's wife, just as though there had been no special compact or understanding between them. The opposite party maintain that there is no legal marriage in the case, and that a wedding where the husband gives the wife his left instead of his right hand is no wedding at all. To this the reply is that neither the civil nor the ecclesiastical law prescribes which hand shall be given, and that one is as good as the other. A marriage even where no hand was given would, they contend, be sacramental and binding, and therefore the left hand confers the same rights and the same obligations as the right. It is almost needless to say that the clergy go with this party against those who maintain that there has been no marriage in the case.

Still more warmth is given to the quarrel by the desire of the King to proclaim the Countess as his Queen, and, indeed, the suspicion that such was his intention has long been entertained. His next friends say that he may do so, since Denmark, very recently an absolute monarchy, has no law restraining the Sovereign's pleasure in that respect. Some of them, however, dissuade him from the step.

What is singular is, that the people dislike the Countess as much as the aristocracy, while many among the middle classes support her cause for the simple reason that she is of the humblest birth. But so great is the popular opposition to her, that she cannot appear in the street without being insulted; the other day a lady, who was mistaken for her, had her carriage stopped by a mob, and was desperately frightened, till the mistake was explained and she was allowed to go. The Countess, however, lives in great retirement and avoids all public display. She is said to be both patriotic and charitable, and it is possible that, in time, she may outlive the hatred of her antagonists and see herself peacefully acknowledged; at any rate, few of the adventurous characters of the day have passed through a stranger viciseitude of circumstances. Meanwhile, the question as to whether she is legally married or not, may continue to afford a subject for the wrangling of Danish lawyers.

The Richmond (Va.) Republican contains a list of the names of the German Waig Vigilance Committee, as appointed by the German Democratic Whig Club. They are 105 in number, a pretty good evidence that the German population of Virginia is awake to its true interests.

Senator Douglas having hurried nome to look after his own State, has made a brief excursion to Milwauke, Wis., to address the people on the duty of electing Pierce and King. He spoke there three hours and a half, in a style to provoke The Free Democrat, a Free-Soil paper, to the following remarks upon his speech:

From its opening to its close, there was not one "From its opening to its close, there was not one manly or generous sentiment—nothing to excite humane and noble feelings, or to inspire to high and virtuous deeds—nothing tending to cultivate kind and fraternal sympathies; but, throughout, the speech was interlarded with appeals to old prejedless, rivairtes and inters, adapted to kindle animosities, to inflame the minds of the people with the love of war and conquest and the just of gale, and to make them hate each other. To us it was a dissuring exhibition of the lowquest and the lost of gair, and to make them have each other. To us it was a disgusting exhibition of the lowest demagogueism, with no discussion of the vital questions at issue before the country, white in all the higher elements of oratory it was utarly wanting. It will do the party and the cause of Plarce no good. We look upon all such exhibitions as tending to degrade the mlads of cur youth, and to teach them the arts of the demagague instead of the duties of an American clitzen. Such speeches may be adapted to lilitods, but Mr. Douglas mistook the character and intelligence of a Milwaukec audience. The Pierce orators here would be ashamed to repeat many of all statements in public."

DEATH OF SENATOR WHITCOME .-JAMES WHITCOMB, United States Senator of Indiana, died in this City last evening at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock, after a tedious and protracted

Mr. Whitcomb became first known out of the State of his residence by his election by the Opposition party in 1843 to the office of Governor. He was redected in 1816, and near the close of his term was chosen as a Free-Soiler-though he never acted in the Senate as such-to fill the seat previously occupied by Mr. Hannegan in the Senate of the United States. He was among the number of the new members who were qualified at the extra session called for Executive business immediately after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor. He was a man of fair talents, but not one who could make his mark in a body like that of the Senate which assembled on that occasion.

FOR LIBERIA. - The brig Oriole, sent out by the New-York State Colonization Society, sailed yesterday at two o'clock. She took out 40

Wisconsin .- At the Whig Congressioninl Convention of the IIId District, where JAMES McM. SHAFTER, of Sheboygan, was nominated for Congress, Mr. Daniels, of Ceresco, introduced Land Reform and Land Limitation resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. Chappell, of Watertown, were unanimously adopted.

-Judge Whiton is without doubt chosen Chief Justice at the recent Judicial election, which is a triumph of the "Independent" over the regular or "National Democracy."

Whig Neminations.

ALBANY Co .- For Assembly: 2, John Reed of New Scotland.

DUTCHESS Co .- For County Clerk : Jas. R. Cary of Poughkeepsle; for Sheriff: Henry Riker of Stanford; for District Attorney : Cyrus K. Corlies of Poughkeepsie: for Sessions: Shandanett Wheeler of Dover; for Coroners: Leonard B. Van Kleeck of Poughkeepsle, George W. Phillips of Flahkill.

BROOME Co .- For Assembly : Phineas B. Tompkins : for County Clerk : John L. Graham : for Associate Justice: William M. Waterman: for Superin. tendent of Poor : Samuel Peterson; for Coroners : Zanas Pratt, Humphrey D. Gilbert.

ONONDAGA Co .- For Representative in Congress: Daniel Gott of Pompey; for Shariff: George B. Parker of Syracuse; for County Clerk: Barnard Sloeum of Syracuse; for Loan Commissioners: William W. Legg of Spafford; William F. Byrne of Manlius; for Superintendent of Poor: Orrin E. Bussey of Lysan-der: for Justice of Sessions: Philetus Clark of Odeso: for Coroners: Origin B. Herrick of Van Buren; Albert B. Lawrence of Marcellus; David E. Dodge of Syra-cuse; Horace Nims of Manlius.

ONEIDA Co .- For Congress : Orsamus E. Mattegon of Utica : Wor Sheriff: John Bradt of Rome for Clerk: Alexander Rac of Vienna; for Superlatend ent of Poor : William Lewis of Steuben ; for Justice Sessions : Charles Robinson of Paris; for Coroners | S. H. Addington of Marshall: John O'Niel of Rome: W. D. Rowley of Trenton : for Special Judge : A. D. Griswold of Rome; for Special Surrogate; H. D. Faulkners Jr., of Boonville.

Essex Co .- For Assembly: Jonathan Burnett of Ticonderoga; for Sheriff: Charles Entign of Morlab : for Justice of Sessions : Harvey Carter of Chesterfield; for Coroners; Alanson Wilder of Lewis Daniel Blish of Jay ; for County Judge and Surrogate ; John E. McVine of Elizabethtown; for District Attorney : James P. Butler of Moriah.

Opposition Nominations.

Erie Co .- For Congress : Isaac A. Verplanck, Buffalo; Assembly: 4. Alex. M. Bruce, Collins. for County Judge: Dyre Tillinghast, of Buffalo; for Justice of Sessions : Joseph Lockwood, of Boston ; for Sheriff: C. A. Waldron, of Buffalo; for Superlutendent of Poor: Oliver Patch, of Wales; for County Clerk P. M. Vosburgh, of Buffalo for Coroners: Alexander Sioan, of Buffalo; Wm. R. Bialdabell, of Concord; Godfrey Zimmerman, of Cheektowaga.

SUFFOLK Co .- For Assembly: 2. Wilflam H. Ludlow, Iellp.

Opposition Congressional Nominations:

NEW-YORK .- 9, Jared S. Peck, Portchester, Westchester Co.: 17, Bishop Perkins, St. Lawrence Co.; 18, Peter Rowe, Schenectady; 20, David Moulton, Floyd, Onelda Co. 24, Danie, T. Jones, Ogon

NEW-JERSEY .- Hon. Charles Skelton of Mercer Co. has been nominated as the Opposition candidate for Conguess.

We have seen the drawings of a new invention, which seems promising, for preventing great damage by railroad collisions. The idea is to have the ends of the cars and platforms built with one corner projecting far beyond the other, or diagonally instead of square. Accordingly, when they come to gether with great violence, the force of the shock will e refleved, and the cars, instead of breaking to pieces, will simply shove each other of the track. In the projecting corner the brakeman is to stand, where, in a collision, his position will be comparatively free from dan-ger. The inventor is Mr. Seleck, of Greenwich Coan.

Court of Appeals.

The argument of cause No. 4, concluded. No. 5. Moss, respondent, agt. Judson, appellant. Argued: Samuel A Foot for appellant; Joshua A Spencer for respondent. Not concluded at 2 P. M.

Philadelphia News Items

Cetrespondence of The N. Y. Tribane. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1852.

About 11 o'clock, this forenoon, the vicinity of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in this city, was suddenly thrown into a state of great expirement was suddenly thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of a deliberate attempt having been made upon the life of Col. Jonas P. Fairlamb, by an elderly man named Ephraim Geer. Col. Fairlamb was standing in the Court House yard which he had just entered, near the door of entrance for petit jurors, in the act of receiving a paper from a gentleman with whom he had some law business, when Geer, who was cridently on the look-out for him, almed a revolver at his last breast.

left breast.

The weapon fortunately missed fire, or the Colonei would in all probability have been killed. Three burrels of the pistel were immediately afterward discharged at him in rapid succession. The first ball passed into the grass plat of the square, the second was picked up from the walk, and the third was out out of the door in which it lodged. The latter shot was fired as Col. Fairiamb, who had become awars of his imminent peril, was retreating into the Court-House.

The assailant was in the act of dring a fourth barrel when he was secured and the weapon wrested from

The assailant was in the act of dring a fourth parret when he was secured and the weapon wrested from him by ex police officer George Fields, of Moyamaasing. He was instantly taken into Court and put in the

dock. The prisoner was very much excited, and said that he regretted he had not seemed in the purp bet. The murderous outrage created an lotense sensation, and such was the rush of the crowd that it was with the greatest difficury the confusion was quieted and and such was the rush of the crowd that it was with the greatest difficulty the confusion was quieted and order restored—bis honor Judge Reliey, was was on the beach, being obliged to threaten the most summary presceedings against all guilty of breaches of desormer. After a preliminary investigation of the case, and the hearing of the testimony of Col. Fairlamb, and the cridence of Lewis C. Casalday, Esq., and one or two others, e.g. witnesses of the affair, Judge Keller ordered the prisoner to be committed in default of \$5,000 surely, to read his trial at the present term, and to keep the peace in the meantime. He chose as his counsel Means Goo. M. Dalies and Charles E. Lex, and these gentlemen were sent for and came into court.

court.

The weapon used was a handsome new circahooter, apparently obtained for the express object of wreaking the deadly vengeance of the rash man upon the clever member of the Bar whom he had alugied cut as the via-

the deadly veogrance of the rash man upon the clever member of the Bar whom he had singled out as his victire. The three barrels that were not discharged were found to be loaded. The charges of powder, however, were very light.

Geer is well known as a man who vands shingle shavings for kindling fuel. Some years ago, Col. Fairlamb was connect to legal sult-an apprentice case—in which Geer was defewed. He has ever some owed the Colonel a grudge. No other motive than this can be assigned for his violent conduct.

It has not been very long since an attempt to kill Col. F. was made by another man under somewhat similar circumstances; so that the Colonel is singularly unlinely, and lucky, too, at the same time. A grand gathering of the friends of Scot and Graham took place today, on the ground where the Revolutionary Battle of Germantown was fought. Not withstanding the rain, a very large Delegation of Whigs from the city and suburar visited that time honored village to participate in the proceedings. The Clebs of the several Wards and Districts mot at the Whig Headquirters to geogrest, and formed a line on Sixth-st, between Walnut and Chestaut. The whole moved in procession, bearing spropriate flags and banners, to the delpt, corner of Ninth and Green-sta, where a long train of cars which were in waiting were soon filled to repletion.

Batter's, Beeck's and Gaul's bands ascompanied the where a lorg train of cars which were in waiting were soon filled to repletion. Balley's, Beck's and Gaul's bands ascompanied the

Bailey's, Beck's and Gaul's bands ascompanied the Delegation; also the Chippewa Glee Association and other singleg clubs. Suitable bedges were displayed by meet of those in the line, and the column, as it marched up town, made an attractive appearance. There sixhorse cosches, handsomely adorned, followed the procession, with the officers of the meeting, committee of arrangements, speakers and others. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic. The rural townships and boroughs of the County were numerously represented.

A man named Timothy McCormick died at the Hospital this morning from the effects of injuries received about a wack since in consequence of being run over in Callowhill at, by a private carriags. The driver of the carriage excepted an arrest at the time of the occurrence, but the Police will endeavor to dis-The Kensington and Good Intent En-

give Companies inou ged in a disgraceful fight on the frenkford Road, last evening, during an slarm of fire. Several of the rioters were arrested, and committed for trial, in default of \$1,000 ball each. Hospital will be Homeopathic opened to receive patients, in this city, in a few days.
It is the first of the kind ever established here.

This morning being the commencement

This morning being the commencement, Judge Keiley presiding, made a few remerks to the Grand Jury. H. W. Nixon, of Massachusetts, was appointed foreman. He said in substance.

The eaths and affirmations you have just taken, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, have, I apprehend, imposed upon you some what onerous duties, yet du toe that every citizen should cheerfully perform; duties, the faithful performance of which, do more for the preservation of life, and property, and charaster, and peace, be-

ful performance of whise, do more for the preservation of life, and property, and charaster, and peace, between man and man in the community, than perhaps any other which citizens are publicly called upon to perform. The Grand Jury stands, not only as the palladium of the citizen's rights, but as a body having a high and powerful interest in the administration of the

high and powerful interest in the administration of the law.

The District Attorney has requested me to do what as a good clitzen, I should have felt myself constrained to do, spart from that request; but I do it the more cordially, anowing that his opinion consurs with mine—to sall your attention to the frequency of riots, which partake, in many aspects, of the nature of foreign warfare; or in other words, are perpetrated by organizations that use openly the weapons which opposing armies use. These things have taken piece very frequently recently, if the newspapers of the day may be relied upon. Since this Court closed, on Saturday, several lives may have been taken in the streets, or at least several attempts have been made as far as the newspapers havelearned. I regret to say that these things are caused by the present Fire Department, to which I was once proud to be ong, and in which were enrolled the names of some of the most worthy of our clitzens.

His Honor, in very cogent language, attributed a portion of female insanity exhibited at the Blockley Alms House, back of their houses, bave suffered great torror, and not unfrequently subsequent insanity.

That the Consolidated Police, though active in the

of their houses, have suffered great forror, and not unfrequently subsequent insanity.

That the Consolidated Police, though active to the performance of many of the duties, appeared to be totally inefficient in suppressing fire riots.

That since the organization of the Consolidated Police more deaths have been produced and more men originally, as will be learned from the Hospital records, than was the case under the oil visitant.

pled, as will be learned from the Hospital records, than was the case under the old system.

His Honor said that if it were learned by the Jury that officers were in league with rowdy characters for election purposes, it would be doing the public great service by giving their names to the Court, when such were found to be in the neglect of their duty as officers of the peace.

A rain storm is sojourning with us to-

North Carolina-Mr. Webster.

MILTON, N. C. Saturday, Sept 25, 1852.

The Whig fires burn brightly in the old North State-the spirit of '40 is here, and you may tell the Whigs of New York to set down North Carollan The Whigs of the old North State are not a little sur-

prised, astenished and pained at the course Hon, Daniel Webster is now pursuing. They are at a loss to interpret Mr. Webster's object. Can he ladnige the hope, for a moment, that it is possible, under existing circumstances, for him to be elected President! Mr Webster is a man of glant intellect-a child would laugh at the idea of his election, as things now stand. But he sees and knows-his peculiar friends see and knowthat he cannot be elected. Then may does he submit to the use of his name as a candidate for President-and why do his pace liar friends persist in pressing his name? it done to overthrow-to break down and forever rule the great and glorious Whig party : We, in the old North State, can view it in no other light. And yet we are loth to believe that Mr. Webster would engage in such an undertaking. Why should he desire the destruction of the Whig party ! Merely because he did not receive the nomination in the late Whig National Convention? Shame! shame!

Now, North Carolina went into that Convention as she came out of it, determined to support the nominee, whether Flimore, Webster or Scott-whether she got her first choles or her last choise, and those who refuse to abide by the nemination should not have sanctioned the holding of such a Convention-should not have gone into it-if they did not intend to abide by its action less the man of their choice received the nomination. Such a selfish spirit as this is unworthy of a man calling himself Whig. By heaven, I would almost as Hef" be a dog, and bay the moon," as such a bestard Wnig.

If Mr. Webster wishes to ruin the Whig party for ever, let him go on and defeat Gen. Scott, if he can and will. What good will is avail him? His name will be execrated by every true Whig as long as it lives in

the memory of men.

If Mr. Webster wishes to be President, let him take "no step backward," but like a good and true Whig support the nomination, and four years hence he can receive the vote of the Old North State, at least; she would have preferred him in the last Convection, had she thought him the most available man. She did not, however, so think—she thought then as she now thinks, that

ever, so think—she thought then as she now thinks, that Mr. Webster's prospects would be much greater—far brighter—four years hence than now, for the Presidency. North Carolina Whigs go for principles and not men. To them it matters but little who the candidate for President is, it has is an "every linch Whig." In selecting such a candidate the only consern she feels is in nominating the man best calculated to defeat the spotters, who, like hungry hyenas, are now howling after the "loaves and faces," whose professions are one thing, and practices another, as far as principles are concerned.

and practices another, as far as principles are concerned.

I remarked, in the outset, that the spirit of 40 is a leading to the second in this State—that the Whig fires are burning brightly. Belleve it when I tell you that North Carolina brightly. Belleve it when I tell you that North Carolina is certain for Scott Many Democrats will vote for him. They say the country owes him a big debt of gratitude, and the people ought to pay him. They say, too, that if Pierce should be elected, there would be no induces if Pierce should be elected, there would be no induces of statesmanhip—when it would be made to appear of statesmanhip—when it would be made to appear that the more insignificant the individual the better his that the more insignificant the individual the better his that the more insignificant the individual the better his that the more insignificant the individual the better his that the more insignificant the individual the better his that the more to spatish the would seem to be a better the state of their country, refuse to volunteer to fight the battles of their country, because if they distinguished that the more would seem to thank them, but on the other hand one would seem to thank them, but on the other hand pentish them.

The Irinhuses of New-Hampshire and the Sham Demostacy.

The following document comes to us from Mr. Quinz, of South Newmarket, N. H .; it shows what are the feelings of Irishmen in that State toward the Sham Democracy and its Candidate.

The undersigned having examined the words on the Journal of the Convention convened for the purpose of amending the Constitution of this State in 1850, cannot find an instance where Franklin Pierce, during the debate on the re-ligious test, said one word in favor of abolishing it, and we therefore fully substantiate the stateit, and we therefore fully substantiate the state-ments of Wm. E. Robinson, of New-York, on this point and we further my that we doly the whole Despendent hole Democratic party to show where Franklia Pierce did, at any time, from the adjournment of the Convention in December 1850 to March 1851, when the vote was taken on the adoption when the vote was taken on the adoption of the Constitution, say any thing in favor of abolishing said test, and we further say that we hold the Democratic party responsible for retaining that odions test. This is a disgrace to our State and country, and we will use all our political strength against them until this test is removed.

Signed] PATRICK QUINN, South Newmarket. PATRICK BYRNE, DOVER. The undersigned know the above named to be Catholies of respeciability and place fell reliance in they state to be true.

Michael Scelly, James Marin, James Barrett, Daniel Costello, Peter Lyons, Henry Fegus, John Phelan, Marin Brestan, Peter Roaris, Thomas M. Dermo James Mallin, Edward Multigan, W. ham Qualry, Thomas Agnew, Frank M. analoy, James Samon, Edward Fogstry. Michael (Conner, Patrick Phelan, Patrick Carrey, Jerrarian Carroll, John Carroll,

Pennsylvania Irlshmen for Scott.

Hype Park, Luzerne Ca. Penn. Oct. 1, 1852. As an Irishman, I am proud to have to say that my countrymen in this County are, by "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," succeeding in bursting the chales that have bound them to Loso Fecolem for the last forty years. Some of our Democratic young "men eloquent" have tried hard during the last three months to galvanize the old chalas, so they might at least hold out during the present campeign ; but, depend upon it, our chains cannot be galvanized egain, our heads mesmerized, nor our be galvanized sgato, our needs measurement. We hearts magnelized to the so-called Democracy. We have given the Democrats a long, patient and imputish trial; but a variet of guitty has been rendered against them, and they must suffer the retributive consequences. Therefore, I have no heattation in saying quences. Therefore, I have a both the peled that one thousand Irish Democratic votes will be peled to this County in favor of Scott and Graham next November.

Connected S Wand.

A Jersey Democrat for Scott.

Monnis, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1852. I am a Democrat, and always voted that ticket, except at town meetings, and then, of course, I had a choice independent of politics; but I shall not vote for Pierce, first, because I am not a Free Trade man, but a Tariff man: and second, because ! am Land Reformer, and not a Land Monopolist; thirdly, I am opposed to the Fuglife Slave Law, and that is reason enough for me for not casting my vote for Franklin Pierce. I could mention the names of seven Democrats in my school district who will vote for Scott, and that is a good proportion, seting there are but twelve in it.

A Convented Loce-Foce.

CITY POLITICS

WHIG ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS .- The following Whig Assembly nominations were made last

First District-(let and Ild Wards.)-The Convention met at No. 13 Dutch st., WILLIAM P. SELL, of the let Ward, presiding, and Harman H. Gunter, (lid Ward,) and Hiram Griffin, of Lat Ward, were Sucretaries. Without making a nomination, the Convention adjourned to Thursday evening. SECOND DISTRICT-(Illd and Vith Wards)-Daniel

Bowly, Esq , of Hid Ward, was nominated on Saturday evening.
THEE DISTRICT-(IVth Ward)-The Convention

adjourned to Thursday evening. FOURTH DISTRICT-(Vib Ward)-Hon, Theodore A Ward was renominated.

FIFTH DISTRICT (Vilth Ward.)-The Delegates at Lundy's Lane Barracke, orner of Sutgers and Madi-son-sts., Mr. Isaac L. Piatt, Chairman. Mr. James P. Bremer was unanimously nominated for Assembly. Sixth District.—(Villdh Ward.)—The Convention

met at the Mercer House, and upon the first ballo, JOSEPH R. FAARTT, had seven of the cleven votes, and was subsequently unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for member of Assembly SEVENTH DISTRICT-(IN h Ward)-The Assembly

Convention met at the Bleecker at. House, and upon the first ballet nominated EDWARD SLOSSON as the Whig candidate for the Assembly.

EGGITH DISTRICT, (Nth Ward)—The Delegates met at No. 253 Brooms at, Mr. Hobby Chairman. Mr. David H. Sturtevant received the nomination for Assembly.

TENTE DISTRICT-(NIIth and NIXth Wards)-Met at Over's, 3d-av. near 86th-st., J. Halloway, Esq., in the balr. J. Monroe was elected as the eleventh Delegate. and on the first ballot Nathan G. King, of the XIXth Ward, received 8 votes and was afterward declared ponlinously nominated and the Convention adjourned ELEVENTH DESTRICT (XIIIth Ward.)-Owing to a isunderstanding as to the time and place of holding

the meeting, there was no nomination made. TWELFTH DISTRICT (XIVth Ward.)-The Delegates set at No. 231 Grand-st. and adjourned to Wednesday evening next, to meet at the same place.

THISTEENTH DISTRICT. (XVsb Ward.) - Met at Constitution Hall, No 650 Broadway, J. D. Oliver, Esq., in the Chair. On the first ballot William Taylor, Esq. was unanimously renominated for the Assembly, and the Convention adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT, (XVIth and XXth Wards)-

Met at Delarge's cor. Twenty-fifth st. and Elehth-av. J. Russell, Esq., in the Chair. Wright Gladding was selected as the eleventh Delegate, and on the twentysixth beliet Henry Houston, of the XXth Ward, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was desiared unanimously nomirated, and the Convention adlourned.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT, (XVIIth Ward.)-The Delegates adjourned to meet this (Tuesday) evenlag, at the fenry Clay House, corner of Avenue A and First st. SINTEENTH DISTRICT, (XVIIII Ward)-Met at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 Fourth av., Mr. Brenbleer in the Chair, and after making a ballot, and without effecting a nomination, adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, at the same place.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION .- An adourned meeting of this Convention was held last evening at the Broadway House, MERWIN R. BREWER, pre siding; Ettas Combs, (Xth) and R. H. Shannon, (XVIth Ward,) Secretaries

The Delegates balloted for candidates for Coroners with the following result :

Cardinates.
Charles Missing, (IXth Ward)...
Bern I., Budd, (XVIIth)...
C. Brueninghausen, (Vilith)...
John Simmons, (Vith)...
ives, (XIXth)...
Kennedy...
Churchill...
Jones... Nominated Nominated Jones 25
William Turner 20
Liddell 19
Roomem 19

SCATTERING VOTES. Fir: Ballot - Gunn, 12; Van Lier, 11; Hills, 5; Fell, 8: Hirsch, 3: Wells, 9: Traphagan, 6; Clussman, 4:

8: Hirsch, 3: Wells, 9: Traphagan, 6; Clussman, 4: Frankel, 4; Ridell, Kelly, Vanderbitt, Bush, Jaques, Benjan in, Bostello, A. Clark, H. Greeley, De Camp, and Slate, each I.

Second Ballot — Traphagen, 6; Hill, 5; Van Lear, 4; Fell and Brasseiller, each I.

Messra Breueninghausen, Missing, Budd and Simmon were each severally unanimously nominated as the Whig candidates for Coroners, and then the Convention adjourned after completing its labors. The candidates were much cheered by their friends as the result was announced.

EIGHTEENTH WARD .- The Whig candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward is

NINETEENTH WARD .- About 150 resitents of the Ninetseuth Ward, most of whom are Democrats, propose Dr. Morean Morris as an Independent candidate for Assistant Alderman of that Ward Is opposition to Col. Bresto, the Democratic sandidate,

KINSS COURTY OPPOSITION NOMINA-TIONS.-The following ticket was nominated by the Kings County Loco Foco Convention pesterday after-

Engister-William Marshall.
County Clerk-Charles A. Doulke.
Sherif-Englebert Lett.
Justice of Sessions-Nicholas J. Stilwell. Superintendent of Poor-Joel Skilmore, Coroners for the County at Large-Dr. Dickinson Williamsburgh; George R. Coules of New Lotte.

THE LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hausser and Beaser-ale

Movements of Gen. Scott.

Manison, ind., Monday, Oct. 4, 1852, Gen. Scott and suite left Louisville at an early hour this morning. As the steamer proceeded up the river, the demonstrations along the banks were nu-merous and spirited. The General met with a warm public reception on his arrival as this place, and is now addressing an immense audience in front of the Madi-son Hotel. [A full report of General Scott's recention, speeches, &c., subsequent to his departure from Louis-ville, wil be furnished in season for publication to-

Southern Malls-Later from Texas-Items from the South.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 1, 1832

Two mails from New-Orleans arrived this evaping. Gaiveston dates to the 24th ult. have been received. Governor Bell will call an extra session of the Legislature in February next.

The mail rider between San Astonio and El Paso had been attacked by a party of ladians, and forced to retorn to San Actonio. Nearly 11,000 bules of Cotton were re-

A party of butchers engaged in giving a burlesque serenade, at New-Orleans, had a condict with the police. One of the serenaders was allied instantly, another mortally wounded, and several in-jured. The police also suffered, several of them being severely wounded.

The Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute opened to night, and attracts throngs of visitors. There are quite a number of exhibitors from New-York and Philadelphia.

The Military Encampment at Syracuse. SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct 4, 1850

The military encampment broke up this morning. The troops were reviewed by Majar Woodrud on Saturday, and were afterward inspected by Gen. Bruce. Apprepriate addresses were delivered by both gentlemen. Gen. Brown has been present at Peck Camp through the whole time. Two most unfortune enceidents marred the scene. On Friday, as Col. Vandenburg was conducting the exercises, his horse reared and feil backward upon him, injuring him severely. On Saturday morning two of the senthels, named Adam Glicher and James Crumley, were making passes at arms playfully, when Crumley's musket was discharged and the ball passed through Gilcher's neck, hilling him instantly. Crumley was arrested, but the Coroner's Jury exculpating him he was discharged. The musket was taken at random from a stack near at hand, and had been loaded with ball contrary to rule, The deceased leaves a family.

Yesterday afternoon Rev Byron Sanderland preached a law and order sermon on the ground to the great satisfaction of all parties. 2,000 or 3,000 were present. A company from Oswego and snother from Canlatota have been here.

Excape of a Jiarderer. morning. The troops were reviewed by Major Wood-

Escape of a Murderer.

Welkesharde, Monday, Oct. 4, 1852. Reese, the murderer of Evans, has escaped from the custody of the constable. Much excitement exists in consequence.

Recapture of Evans the Murderer. WILKESHARRE, Monday, Oct 4, 1852. Evans, the murderer of Reese, has been recaptured and is now in |all here.

The Health of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Oct 4, 1832, The dispatch in the New York papers of this morning accouncing an increase of choi-ra here, is incorrect. No deaths have been reported in a fortinight. The Board of Health met to-day and no case was reported to them. The health of the city is good—the weather is fine, and the choises has gone.

Terrible Gale at Tampa Bay-Yellow Fever

Rt Charleston. CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 4, 1852. Tampa Bay and the surrounding country Tampa Bay and the sufrounding country was visited by a terrible gate on the 1th September. All the Wearves at Tampa were carried away, and the Custom Mouse boats were all lost. The Sagar Crops and Orsage Groves were considerably liqured. The bark R H Gamble arrived in the bay from St Marks on the 19th—lost her bulwarks, foremast, malmark, and most of her water casks were stove in. The crow were outpitted, except the mate, who sprained his salt is haddy.

The report circulated' in New-York that Mr. Butterfield, the landlord of the Pavillon Hotel, had died of yellow fever, is untrue. He has not been sick, and no cases of siekness have occurred at the

A Member of the Bar shot at.

PHILADEL PHILA Monday, Oct 4, 1872. Col. Fairlamb, a member of the bar, was shot at this morning, in front of the Crimical Court, by Ephraim Greer, an old man, against whom Patriamb was counsel in a suit several months ago. Greer fired three balls from a revolver without effect, when he was arrested, and after a hearing before the Court was com-

The Maryland Institute Exhibition.

The Marlyand Institute Exhibition The Mariyand Institute Exhibition opens this evening. The number of depositors is 2,500, being 400 more than fast year. It is said by Northern contributors to be the bost exhibition ever made in the United States. The whole of the immense building is natirely occupied, and will remain open four weeks. The entries of cattle for the great Agricultoral Show which takes place on the 24th inst, are already larger than the total entries last year. It will be the largest show ever held in the United States.

The Steamship Ohio at Norfolk.

The steamship Ohio at Norrelk.

Norrelk, Monday, Sept 4, 1852.

The steamship Ohio, 13 days from Aspinwall, for New York, has put in here short of coal. She has 301 passengers and \$1,700,000 gold on freight, and \$600,000 in the hands of passengers. The crew and passengers are all well.

Departure of the Saranae for Brazil. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 4, 1851.
The U. S. steam frigate Saranac. Capt.

J. C. Long, left our navy yard this afternoon for Brazil, She carries out Chevalier Pereira de Sodre, (and family) late Charge d'Affaires from Brazil, superseded by Commander Moreirs, as Minister Pienipotentiary.

The Steamship Black Warrior. Mosile, Monday, Ost. 4, 1852. The steamship Black Warrior, Capt. R.

W. Shufeldt, from New York via Havana, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in 7 days and 6 hours. All well.

WHO BUILT THE CANALS! What Party to Responsible for the Canal Debt ?

In the organs of the Anti-Canal party of this State, The Albany Atlas and its echoes, we find the question often asked, "Who built the Canals ?" with the answer "We built them," that is, the Democratic party. How and when "we built them," the public are not informed. In the next issue of the same papers the ques-

tion is asked "Who created the Canal debt " and answered in the next line,-" The Whigs-the Whigs-the Whigs." The opposition of these men to the progress of the Canals is so strong that they have made themselves believe, and think they can make others, the glaring inconsistency that while one party has constructed eight hundred miles of Canals with borrowed money, the other, which was out of power nine-tenths of the time, borrowed all the money and are responsible for the debt! The authors of these naked and unsupported assertions believe them sufficient with those who are not conversant with our Canal history previous to 1836. They think the great number of voters, who have become so since the completion of the finished Canals, are ignorant of the history of both the Canals and of political parties. They believe unblusking misrepresentation and bold assertion better than the honest truth with the thousands of voters who have dug our Canals, and the thousands of others who are engaged in navigating them, and look to the Canals for the

support of th sunselves and families. In short, the hope the ignor, at and those they can prejudice by such falechoods, will be sufficiently numerous at the polis in Novemb. v., to successfully aid then in arresting the further p rogress of the public works From the commenceme. t of our system of internal

improvements, in 1817, and during the constrution of the Erie and Champlai's-the Oswego-the Cayuga and Seasca—the Chem ung the Crooked Lake and the Chenango Canals, the welfare of the State and its citizens was made, by the majority of both the great political parties, the guide of their action; neither claimed to be exclusive friends of the system, but both joined in authorizing and prosecuting the Canals. They were alike the cherished offspring of each, and both parties were equally proud of the best and most perfect system of Canals in the world; the taleats and energies of Clinton, of Van Rensselaer, of Bouck, of Seymour, of Eilicott, of Holley, of Platt, and a host of others belonging to both pelitical parties, were slike devoted to making New York, what she emphatically is by means of her Canals, the Empire State.

It is true that, during all this period, there were a few men, the nucleus of what new constitutes the Anti-Canal party (which mrinly consists of the Barnburning portion of the Democratic party who were at all times reviling the Capal policy; they would have filled up " Cilaton's blg ditch," and left the State one hundred years behind her present proud pe. sition. These men made repeated efforts to impede ex arrest the Canal policy, but were in all cases most dg nally defeated, until 1842, when fraud and falsehood were successful in imposing upon the people and stop ping the public works.

Cost of the Finished Canals. | 1,43.769 56 | 1,257,604 26 | 1,257,604 26 | 1,257,604 26 | 1,257,604 26 | 1,257,604 26 | 1,257,600 26 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256,778 20 | 1,256

amounted in that year to \$2,200. This was before the Erie Canal was completed. In 1825, when the Erie and Chemplain Canala were finished, the tolls were \$321,343 94. Before 1835, the pressure of business became so great upon the Eric Causi, that an increase in its capacity was deemed necessary, or some other outlet would soon be required for the immense bud ness pouring in from the West. The tolle had increased to \$1,430,546 58. For many years the citizens of Lewis and Allogang

and other remote Counties, who had not participated in the advantages of the completed Canals (although they had aided in paying for them,) had asked the Legislature to extend to them the benefits enjoyed by those living along the Canal routes. These petitioners had been put off with assurances that, when the figances of the State were in a condition to justify the construction of the Black Elver and Genesca Valley Canals, they should be undertaken. The Constitution of 1821 had pledged the surplus rev enues of the Erie and Champlain Cana's In payment of

The Constitution of 1821 had pledged the surplus reserves of the Eric and Champian Cana's in payment of the debt contracted for their construction; and the near approach of the period when the accumulation of their revenues would be sufficient to liquidate the debt, gave to the friends of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals renewed hope that the works for which they had so long to led would soon be undertaken.

In 1834, the Canal Commissioner recommended that the locks be doubled east of Syracuse. This recommendation was not adopted; but Gavernor Marcy, in 1835, proposed in his blessage to enlarge the Canal throughout. A bill authorizing the Enlargement consoid the Assembly by a vote of 85 in favor to 16 against it, and the Senate without a discenting vote. By this law, the dimensions of the Canal were to be fixed by the Canal Board.

During the summer of 1835 surveys and estimates were made, not only for the Enlargement of the Eric Canal, this seas and demonstrated the tecessity of an increase in its capacity, in order to fetals the rapidly tecessing business of the West, which, without is, would institutely seek some other routs. The surveys and estimates were made under the direction and superristen of Canal Commissioners William C. B mek, Stephen Van Reasselser, Samuel Young, Jonas Earli and Michael Hollows:

For Enlarging the Canal to 7 feet depth of water by 78

Total. \$15,379.268 of
These estimates were believed to be ample for constructing the works. The long experience of the Canal
Commissioners, and the high professional character of
the Engineers, was a guarantee with the public of their
accuracy; the more so because original Canal estimates
had proved remarkably correct.
On the 1st of January, 1836, there had been sufficient
funds realized from the revenues of the Eric and Canamplain Canals to pay and secure to be paid, the debt con tracted for their construction. The revenues of the Canals were rapidly increasing, and the resources of the State were being developed beyond all former

the State were being developed beyond all former procedent.

The Legislature of 1836 passed laws for the construction of the Black River and Genesee. Va'ley Cansta, and for borrowing money for that purpose At this lines the Cansi debt unprovided for was \$2.915,203 47, the Cansi revenues were \$1,430,545 58; the cost of superintendence, repairs and collection \$497,756 91; leaving the surplus revenues near \$1,000,000. Fine estimated cost of the new works suthorized in 1835 and 1836 was \$15,370,288 67, a sum far within the means of the State to expend upon her works of internal improvements.

timsted cost of the new works suthortized in 18:35 and 18:36 was \$15,379,288 67, a sum far within the means of the State to expend upon her works of internal improvements.

In the passage of the laws for the construction of these new works, the great majority of both political parties were united. At no period during the discession of she various subjects connected with their passage, were party lices drawn, or did they assume a party aspect. A few prominent leaders of the De mecratic party, the same who would have filled up the Eric Canal in Clinton's thac, and who were the leaders in the stop and tax policy of 1842, volumently opposed the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals. Taegwere unwilling to engage in any work which, however much it might increase the wealth, the happiness and comfort of a next number of their fellow ottices, did not bring a surplus of receme to the Treamys, although the works might and millions to the wealth of the State. At this time the Damacratic party had the entere control of the financial affairs of the State and the management of the Canals. Democratic Canal officers were to devise the mode and manner of constructing the new works, and the expenditure of \$15,000,000 was to be made under their direction. To do this they had long experience and the means to command the best assistance in the world.

The Canal Board had fixed the dimensions of the Enlargement in 1836, and estimated his cost on the 3th January of that year at \$12,416,120 ft. Daring this year more than \$3,000,000 of work upon it was placed under contract, and the Canal Board, then consisting of John Tracy, A. C. Flagg. William Campbell, John A. Dix, Greene C. Bronson, Espisen Van Reassetam, Samuel Young, Wm. C. Bouck, Jonas Earli, Jr., and Michael Hoffman, say to Senste Doc (3), page; 20 f1867 in 1839, the works, and during the year at the state to proceed with the Eulargement of the framework of the Canal Board that it is for the interest of the state to proceed with the Eulargement of the Canal Board that it is fo

Difference.....\$10,986,713 83 This last estimate was made under the direction of the same Commissioners, and mainly by the same Engineers, as was that of 1830. No change of dimensions in the Canal, or in the size or character of the structures was made, to render only increase of cost necessary; and why these estimates differ so widers, has never been explained to the public. The estimates of the Genesee Valley and Black litver Canals were found to be still more or-

Black River Canals were found to be still more erroneous.

Did the Commissioners change either their plans of the work, or by a judicious system of expenditure along the whole line of Canals, to improve its capacity as to keep pace with the loarcassed wants of the public of Not at all; they confined the whole expenditure upon a portion of the structures, and upon 120 mice of Canal, leaving 240 miles telkout any improvement to store. Motwithstanding the Commissioner's knew the cost of the work would be nearly \$11,000,000 greater than the astimates, they persisted in pasting an increased amount satimates, they persisted in pasting an increased amount under contract, and say, is Assembly December 180.86, but they down it for the interest of the State to place all the Enlargement toors under contract 180.86, and 1840, and that there were them under contract to 1800 and 1840, and that there were them under contract of the 1850 and 1840, and that there were them under contract of the 1849, they Widge obstanced the smire contract of the Canal, Soard, and the contract contract of the contract contract of the Canal, Soard, and the contract contract of the contract cont